IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

Page 1, before "BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION", insert the following paragraph:

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority under 35 USC 119(e) of U.S. Provisional patent Serial No. 60/248,940 filed on November 16, 2000.

Page 6, paragraph 2:

FIG. 2 is a schematic block diagram of cordless telephone unit 108 of analog cordless telephone system 100 of FIG. 1. Cordless telephone unit 108 of FIG. 2 includes common electrical components such as a controller 202, user interface circuitry 204, and transceiver circuitry 206. User interface circuitry 204 includes display circuitry 208 for use in connection with a visual display, keypad circuitry 210 for use in connection with a keypad, and audio circuitry 220 for use in connection with a spacer 212 and a microphone 214. Transceiver circuitry 206 uses RE techniques for communication and, in particular, frequency modulation (FM) techniques. Preferably, transceiver circuitry 206 utilize FM techniques in the 900 MHz or 2.4 GHz Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) bands. Transceiver circuitry 206 includes a transmitter 216, a receiver 218, and an antenna ~~108~~ 109. Although it is stated that the schematic block diagram is for cordless handset 108, similar or the same circuitry is utilized in cordless base station 102 as well as other cordless handsets 104.

Pages 6 and beginning page 7, replace the following paragraph:

Basic operation of cordless handset 108 is now described. When an end-user of cordless handset 108 is engaged in a telephone call, the end-user speaks or conveys audible voice signals into microphone 214 which provides low-level analog signals to audio circuitry 220 for processing the information. This information is conveyed to

transmitter 216 and transmitted through antenna ~~108~~ 109 via RF signals to cordless base station 102. On the other hand, cordless handset 108 receives RF signals through antenna ~~108~~ 109 and receiver 218 which processes them and provides them to audio circuitry 220. Audio circuitry 220 processes these signals and provides them to speaker 212 which generates audible voice signals for the end-user. Controller 202 provides general control over receiver 218, transmitter 216, and audio circuitry 220 as needed.

Page 7, paragraph 2:

The keypad which is used with keypad circuitry 210 typically includes conventional telephone keys (i.e., dual-tone multiple frequency or DTMF keys 0-9, * and #) as well as control keys. The end-user initiates telephone calls by pressing the keys of the keypad, where keypad circuitry 210 uniquely detects each key that is pressed and provides this information to controller 202. This information may be referred to as key selection data. Controller 202 then passes this DTMF key selection data to transmitter 216 in suitable form so that it can be transmitted from antenna ~~108~~ 109 to cordless base station 102. In response, cordless base station 102 generates DTMF tones based on the DTMF key selection data for originating the telephone call. The DTMF keys may also be pressed by the end-user during a telephone call, such as when the end-user needs to enter a personal identification number (PIN) to retrieve voice mail. The keypad is used for other reasons as well, such as for changing the channel that cordless base station 102 and handset 108 use for communications.

Pages 8, and beginning page 9, replace the following paragraph:

FIG. 3 is a schematic block diagram of a transmitting portion of cordless 20 telephone unit 108 of FIG. 2. The transmitting portion includes microphone 214, audio circuitry 220, controller 202, a modulator 302, a summer circuit 304, a modulator 306, a power amplifier 308, and antenna ~~108~~ 109. The transmitting portion is configured to operate in the 900 MHz or 2.4 GHz ISM bands. FIG. 3 will now be described in more detail in combination with FIG. 7, which is a flowchart describing a method of

simultaneously transmitting voice and data on the same channel in such a system.

Page 9, paragraph 3:

Modulator 302 modulates a carrier signal with the digital data to produce a digitally modulated signal (step 704). Generally, this digitally modulated signal has a nominal frequency that is greater than or equal to 10 KHz. Preferably, the digitally modulated signal has a center frequency of about 20 KHz and a bandwidth of about 2 KHz. The digitally modulated signal is passed to summer circuitry 304 which sums the digitally modulated signal with the analog signal from audio circuitry 220 to produce a composite analog and digital signal at its output (step 706). The composite analog and digital signal modulates an RF carrier signal in modulator 306 to produce a modulated RF carrier signal (step 708). The modulated RE carrier is then amplified by power amplifier 308 (step 710) and transmitted via antenna ~~108~~ 109.

Page 11, paragraph 2:

FIG. 5 is a schematic block diagram of a receiving portion of cordless telephone unit 108 of FIG. 2. The receiving portion includes antenna ~~108~~ 109, a demodulator 502, a filter 504, a detector 506, and controller 202. The receiving portion is configured to 10 operate in the 900 MHz or 2.4 GHz ISM bands. FIG. 5 will now be described in more detail in combination with FIG. 8, which is a flowchart describing a method of simultaneously receiving voice and data on the same channel in such a system.

Page 11 and beginning page 12, replace the following paragraph:

Referring to FIGs. 5 and 8 in combination, and beginning at a start block 800 of FIG. 8, a modulated RF carrier signal is received via antenna ~~108~~ 109 (step 802). This modulated RF signal is demodulated by demodulator 502 (step 804) to produce a composite analog and digital signal. The composite analog and digital signal is filtered by filter 504 to separate an analog signal and a digitally modulated signal from one another (step 806). Preferably, this filtering is performed by a bandpass filter having a center

frequency of about 20 KHz and a bandwidth of about 2 KHz, to obtain a nominal 20 KHz FSK tone which carries digital data. Detector 506 detects digital data from the FSK tone (step 808). The digital data may be any suitable data for display and/or control; for example, the digital data may be caller ID data, text message data, channel number data, or key selection data. The digital data is passed to controller 202 which uses the data for the display and/or control purposes (step 810).